

# HINTS IN ECONOMY

Some Methods of Making Old Frocks most. Do Another Season.

HOW TO LENGTHEN A SHORT SKIRT

If Not for the Sleeves, No Changes

EFFECT OF COMBINATIONS

Special Correspondence of The Evening Star.

do not feel the heat as much as they think they do, or as much as others do.

Fashion has decided that cotton gowns are once more suitable for street wear, even in the metropolis, otherwise we should all have had to disobey her or stay out of town, no matter how many affairs needed attention. But if cotton gowns are a comfort they are certainly a nuisance in one way. They won't stay clean. And whole cotton gowns, like cotton shirt waists, are only excusable when spotlessly fresh. So needs a good many of them, and after the allowance for new frocks has been ex-hausted attention must be given to refur-nishing the frocks of last summer, and of

Cotton Dresses Clear the Ground.

of wash gowns shrink and it is also so patthe ground. That is all right when it is

dicted would not be seen, has survived is as graceful as ever, although it does fing up just a little in front, not a deep, obtrusive ruffle, about five inches in front and not twice that in the back. Out came the discarded and beloved gown, a few yards of material which fortunately matched it were produced also, and the second of that frocek is more successful than the first.

## Many Ways to Lengthen.

which seem to be more trimmed than is very little fullness, yet make the bottom of the skirt stand out, and vary in width from five to ten inches.

Spanish flounces, which are invaluable for letting down thin skirts, such as dimity or there, quite changing the character of the

such as a heavy and scant plque or duck, which has been worn several seasons, there is still another excellent use for it. Make it over into a golf or bicycling skirt. Many of the girls in Florida last winter and early spring appeared to be supplied with as many white golf skirts as the popular cadet at West Point has white trousers. His trousers are left to him by departing ca-dets, until one man has been known to have sixty pairs. The girls' numerous white golf skirts were the accumulation of summers upon summers' white pique and duck skirts which had all been made over into golf skirts.

### Extra Fullness Taken Out.

The full skirts of some summers ago, which were quite wearable last summer, are sadly out of date this. A clever needle woman has only to take out some of the fullness and gore them. A linen skirt which has been lengthened everywhere except upon the bias stayed seam at the back was opened in the back and part of the fullness taken out of there; cutting the seam off on each side naturally lengthened it, as it was blas, and in front the skirt was not dis-turbed at all. Of course, had its owner been very ambitious she would have taken it off band and reshaped the front, as all old skirts are too wide across the front for the

culty found in making over wash materials is the difference in color between the new material which one has carefully saved for just such a contingency and the dress itself, which has been worn in the

much as possible by washing them and hanging them in the sun. Or if the waist needs altering and it is only a round waist, sometimes enough can be taken out of the too full skirt to make the new breadths in

the back where the waist usually fades Walsts Have Changed Little.

Fortunately these round waists require little change to make them quite the glass of fashion. A slight blouse is still very much a feature of gowns which are not fitted and bened and the French back seems to have taken a firmer hold than ever of popular fancy. As most waists for some years past have been made to wear with ribbon collars, the necks will be quite right, and the only difference is that this year either one has a very great deal of ribbon for a bow, enough to go around the neck twice and tie, with ends hanging quite to the waist line, or one has no bow at all and the ribbon goes twice around the neck and ands in a tight little knot, which may be kept in place with a pin or may be fastened by the collar classe which may be fastened by the collar clasps which are so prevalent and convenient.

Of course, if a change is necessary in the

shoulders or neck of a gown, the best way is to cut off the top, make little ruffles or straps of the material over the shoulder, or straps of velvet or ribbon, and wear it with a white yoke and sleeves.

All sleeves, of course, have to be altered, beginning with shirt waist sleeves and going through all of last year's wardrobe which one hopes to make available. Fortunately they need not be touched below the elbow. As a rule, all sleeves made for some years past have been tight or nearly so below the elbow. But they must be taken out of the waist, ripped nearly or quite to the elbow in the underarm seam, and then taken up very much until they come near the arm. Then a great piece must be cut off at the top and the remainder reshirred and put back in place, after various trials and tribulations, to test its suitability in its new shape.

short for looks and too narrow across the shoulders for utility, as it had grown so much smaller with coating after coating of starch. So two flounces were added to the skirt of left-over goods on hand. For-tunately it had not faded at all and the new goods matched perfectly. Then a guimpe of white tucking was made and put to give the effect of holding the waist in place. The sleeves were made very small and cut off at the top to show tucking like Cotton Dresses Clear the Ground.

It is such a well-known fact that skirts addition of this white guimpe and the double ruffle this little frock is much prettier that it was last year.

## Silk and Challis Combination.

The other illustration is of a clever combination of a navy blue China silk and a challis. The bodice of the China silk was too much worn to be used, while the skirt of the challis had become much soiled. The skirt of the China silk was pieced down at the top to make it long enough, while the upper part of the challis skirt was taken to make the overskirt effect. The challis waist required very little alteration and had only added to it cuffs of the China silk and belt and tie ends of it to complete the harmony isfactory when the colors harmonize it behooves women to turn over well thef gowns before giving them away to see If they cannot combine two, if making one alone is quite out of the question.

MABEL BOYD.

## HINTS FOR PACKING.

# How a Disagreeable Duty May Be Done Easily and Well.

gift for packing; they can stow away their best belongings in the neatest little rolls, that fit as though by magic into the most diminutive sections of space, coming out fresh and vigorous at the end of a long journey, as though they had never been packed at all. Others, again, with much thought and a vast expenditure of time and labor, manage to get packed in the largest possible amount of space, and with dire results to their most treasured belong

belonged to the latter class caught one of the gifted sisterhood at a favorable me ment, and demanded, as it were at point of the bayonet, an account of the nethod by which she obtained such satisfactory results. The suggestions thus ob tained were crystallized as follows:

sistent with any regard for the muscles of those who are to move it about, and for the doorways and staircases which may be scraped in its transportation; also for the moderate size of the room one is usually assigned on traveling tours. Barring the objections, a large trunk is preferable in every way to two smaller ones, besides the double cost of delivering the latter. The same space is more available in its entirety than when divided, and the larger garments are free from wrinkling because of less

both outside and inside, and then lay at the bottom of the trunk, and also at the bottom of the tray or trays, a sheet of thin wadding between two pieces of silesia. A layer of boxes and heavy articles should go in first, and fit as tightly as possible. A deft packer declares that thin dresses should come next, and the heavier ones be laid on top of them, as this will effectively prevent the lighter stuffs from slipping about. the lighter stuffs from slipping about Many, however, will still prefer to put sum-

mer silks and organdies on top.

Each skirt should be folded lengthwise through the middle, behind and before, and through the middle, benind and before, and then folded crosswise near the top. The waist, with sleeves carefully spread out, fits in very satisfactorily between the turned-over top and the bottom of the skirt. Then some pieces of underclothing, which should generally be rolled to occupy less room, with stockings, handkerchiefs, etc., for corners and interstices, will make all taut and snug. Other dresses follow in succession, all being carefully treated as to evenness in the folds, and made secure with underclothing and boots and shoes. Hats and neckwear, gloves, etc., are reserved for the upper tray, the whole trunk being packed within an inch of bursting, and yet it never does so. Nor is seined. and yet it never does so. Nor is a single article ever injured; for, every space being filled, the things are obliged to stay where they are put. This is the secret of the ex-

cellent condition they are in when un-"A good rule," continued the oracle, "is never to consider a trunk full because it seems impossible to close the lid. No one who deserves the name of a good packer dress itself, which has been worn in the sun and also laundered until it has faded. One can only fade the new materials as

ticles will appear in an apparently full HOUSEHOLD HINTS

repletion."

When every inch of ground is apparently occupied, and nothing gives in any direc-tion, press everything close from end to end in the body of the trunk, and then add

end in the body of the trunk, and then add another substantial layer. It will not hurt the things in the least; and the tray ought not to be put in before this is done.

"What goes into the tray?" Simply everything that refuses to go into the trunk. All the stockings can be disposed of in the latter. Yes, it is full, apparently, but one can find by careful feeling through it very narrow interstices where one stockit very narrow interstices where one stock-ing-not a pair, mind-if tightly and smoothly rolled to about the thickness of a cigar, can be comfortably stowed away. Shoes also can be more easily accommodated singly—a pair being quite unmanageable, where a single one will display considerable elasticity.

It is really the unconsidered trifles that

count in packing—the various bottles and boxes, combs and brushes, shoe polish, ar-ticles for the bath, etc., that make going away a weariness to the flesh, and awaken wondering recollections of a certain En-glish woman who arrived for a summer sojourn in a Maine village, attended by three trunks and two formidable boxesthree trunks and two formidable boxes—
though all were "boxes" In her vocabulary.
Likewise, a large tin hat for bathing purposes. And on being commiserated, in
prospect of her departure, for the labor
she would have in getting her belongings
ready, she declared that "if she couldn't
pack 'em all in an hour she'd eat 'em!"

To return to the bottles and other brittle
ware, the safest way to manage them is to

procure a tin box large enough for all that one needs to take, wrap each one separatey in thin sheet wadding or other soft material, and pack closely enough to prevent their moving. Wrap and tie the box se-curely, and the liquids will make the trip without damage to themselves or their neighbors. The tin box will last indefinitely, and when off duty it may be kept with the rolls of wadding in the trunk to be in readiness when needed.

About hats? Every one knows that a large hat box attached to the upper tray is indispensable, and in this they should be securely fastened to keep them from knocking against the sides.

### DECORATING SMALL TABLES. An Opportunity for the Display of Good Taste,

A very good opportunity for the display of taste in the arrangement of a room is afforded by the use of the numberless tables that now seem to be absolutely necessary. They vary in size, shape and material, and it is possible to have quite a collection in one drawing room, provided the drawing room is large enough. Very beautiful are some of them, and the ornaments displayed upon them may cost a king's ransom or a very small sum.

There are, of course, the glass tables, on which are kept rare collections of miniatures and heirlooms. In the time of our grandmothers there were a great many small mahogany tables of odd shapes with carved feet, and evidently the idea in those days was to have the wood of the tables of as perfect a grain as possible. A great many of these tables have been found in second-hand shops or stored away in at-tics. They have been brought forward, highly polished, and now form one of the most prominent articles of furniture in up-to-date drawing rooms. There are, too, the English tables of the inlaid woods, together with any number of rosewood, mahogany and satinwood, each in itself beautiful, and a work of art.

But it is in deciding what shall be placed

on these tables that an opportunity is of-fered for the display of individual taste. One table devoted entirely to silver orna-ments is always an addition to the draw-ing room. Then there is now in every wellappointed sitting room, if not library, a desk, or rather a writing table, fitted up with everything that is necessary—and often a great deal that is unnecessary—to the carrying on of correspondence. An-other table is frequently devoted to photographs in all kinds and varieties of photo-graph frames. Another small table can be kept for rare pieces of bric-a-brac; but the great objection to this last is that it is apt to give one the impression of a bargain sale display. However, it may be only an evil mind that would think of it in that

One very good feature in the family living room is the large table, no longer allowed in the center of the room, but pushed to one side, or even against the wall. On this are piled the books and magazines; the last so arranged, one over the other, that the title and date of each show, so that one may pick up the number wanted without looking through the entire pile. On such a table as this there should be nothing but the magazines, books and a good reading lamp, together with a paper cutter of good size, an ash receiver and, if possible, a vase of cut flowers to add the needed touch of

## A Woman's Wall.

Caroline Wells in Harper's Bazar.

Why do I wear a very tributed to use, "Tis of no use, "Tis always fetching loose," Tis always fetching loose, A plaything of the winds, that takes delight in ever being wrong and never right. Though of my costume 'tis a chief detail, It makes me fret and fume and fuss and rail This veil! Why do I wear a veil?

This veil! I cannot get it off when it is on, And once I doff it, then I cannot why do I went it? 'Tis a nuisance Beyond all words to state. And an expense Immerse. This wretched, flimsy veil!

It is so frail, Today I buy a new one, and, behold, Tomorrow it is old! Forth to the shops then angrily I hie Another veil to buy. (In every side I see rare bargain sales, frail. And so I pay an awful price, For I must have it nice; With knots, But not of vells.

Or spots, Or tiny polka dots; Or simple plain illusion. But of such I buy six times as much.

And so, You know. The cost is just as great. Oh, how I hate

A veil!
Do you suppose
I like to feel it rubbing 'gainst my nose?
Forever catching on my eyelash tips,
Fersistently adhering to my lips,
The while the fill-dyed blackness of its lace
Makes grimy smudges on my face.
Or if the veil be white,
Itself it smudges till it is a sight!
Why do I wear it?
Why?

Why?
It is a crime thus daily to enwrap
One's self in such a microbe-trap?
Death and disease lurk hidden in its curves.
A pest! A bane! A blot upon our sex,
Just made to vex
A burdened woman's overburdened nerves.
Oh, Fashlon, hear my wall!
Or is my plea to let me go without a veil
Without avail?

Aurelia (anxiously) - "Have you se George this evening, papa? He promised to Papa—"Yes, he did call, and I entertained tim for an hour before you came downtairs.

Aurelia—"You entertained him, pa Papa—"Yes. I gave him a list of all the new dresses you had last year, and the cost sted, yet he left very hurriedly."-Tit-Bits

Appreciation.



"This is not my best work. I only painted it to keep the wolf from the door." His Friend—"Hang it out. It will be a

With the near approach of the tomato, which a peetic French chef terms the "ruby of culinary treasures," an excellent English recipe for tomato farcie is werth a trial. Cut in half, broadwise, as many firm, even-sized tomatoes as are desired, in a half cupful of bread crumbs, previously soaked in a little milk and squeezed rather dry. Cook for ten or fifteen minutes, stir in the yolks of three eggs, and a teaspoonful of finely chopped parsley and tarragon. Cook five minutes longer, and put on a dish to cool. Arrange the tomatoes (inside upward) on a grating dish rubbed over with lard or olive oil, and fill with the stuffing. Cover with bread crumbs, a sprinkling of cheese (if desired), and on each tomato place a tiny piece of butter. Bake in a hot oven for twenty or thirty minutes. The stuffing can be composed of good fresh sausage meat, added to the above ingredients. This proceeding will, however, require longer baking, but naturally makes the dish more substantial.

The green gooseberry, which has always been held in high favor by English house-keepers and those of English descent for the making of puddings and "tarts," is now at its best, and recipes for its use are in order. The English tart corresponds to in order. The English tart corresponds to our pie, and may be made with or without a bottom crust, as desired. If used without, as the English prefer, a deep dish is used. "Top and tail" as many tart gooseberries as are required to fill it. Allow a cupful of sugar to every two cupfuls of gooseberries and sprinkle a tablespoonful of flour over them. Heap the gooseberries toward the center of the pie and cover with a rich crust. The edge of the crust and dish may have a narrow strip of cotton cloth dipped in water and flour bound about them. pressing down tightly with the about them. pressing down tightly with the thumb and finger to prevent the juice from running out. This precaution, by the way, is advisable for all fruit pies that are apt to run over. The strip of cloth should be about an inch in width. It may be pulled off as soon as the pie is cooled. Bake the pie about fifty minutes in a moderate oven. When ready to serve, dredge with powder-ed sugar and pile a little whipped cream on top if desired.

top, where he sings and eats, and eats and sings, the housekeeper may know that it is high time for her to enter into competitapioca over night in cold water, having washed it first through several waters. In the morning, put on the fire with one pint of boiling water, and simmer slowly until the tapioca is perfectly clear. Meanwhile stone one and one-half pounds of sour cherries. Stir into the boiling tapioca, sweeten to taste, and take from the fire. Turn into the dish it is to be served in, and yet away to coll. Save cold with cream set away to cool. Serve cold This will serve eight persons.

and bay leaf have been removed. Just be-fore serving half a cupful of cream may be added.

Cherry vineger that will be appreciated as a cooling summer drink should also be prepared now. Säghtly wash two quarts of cherries and pour over them one quart of pure vinegar. Put in an earthen bowl, cover and set in a cool place for two days. Strain, using a muslin bag, and to each pint of Equid add three-quarters of a pound f sugar. Place on the fire and let it boi fifteen minutes. Strain, set aside to cool for fifteen minutes, and it is ready to bot-

A new invention that will delight the heart of the camper is a combination bed, tent and boat. It consists of a canvas cover, which may be fastened to the mast and extend to the edges of the boat, of which a portion is inclosed. A canvas stretches over a low frame, with a mattress underneath, so made that it can be folded away when not in use.

Cheese sandwiches are always excellent to serve with the salad course. Grate any cheese, rub to a paste with butter, and spread the bread. Dust with salt and pepper and cut into strips.

Golf stick baskets made of wicker to match all out-of-door furniture are in great demand for porch, veranda of hall of coun-try house. They are cylindrical in form and usually painted the popular forest

Cucumber sandwiches are a popular addition to the fish course. Thin silces of the cucumber, spread with mayonnaise, are laid between buttered slices of whole wheat or brown bread. They should not be pre-pared until just before serving.

Covers for sorpet cups come in imitation of little brown jugs. They fit closely over the cups, and are fastened with ribbon to match the color of the table decorations.

cellent for wiping off painted doors and

Any utensil in which frying has been done should be wiped out with soft paper before

### Some Hints for Reproducing the Work of Oriental Artists. From Household Words.

pretty. Some of it is done on satin in curious patterns and devices; quaint flowers and leaves worked in floss silk, with a little gold Japanese thread or fine white cord mixed in here and there.

As for getting designs for Chinese work, you must adapt them from any Chinese fans, screens or china which you can get hold of, or, if you are so fortunate as to get it, from a piece of Chinese embroidery

It is interesting to note what has been said about Chinese embroidery by one who understands it: "The Chinese appear to have learned the art of embroidery from Persia at a very early date, and became celebrated for their productions, which display an amount of labor and delicacy almost unsurpassed, save by the Japanese embroideries. But little of ancient needlework now remains, the dampness of the Chineseclimate being injurious to the pres-ervation of materials, and the long civil wars proving destructive to much that has wars proving destructive to much that has escaped the action of the climate; but the ancient designs are continually reproduced with extreme fidelity, the Chinese mind being averse to novelty and change, and preferring what is already pronounced good to any innovations. • • • The Chinese embroider in various ways. In one, both sides are the same; this is done by painting the lattern innovations. are the same; this is done by painting the pattern upon transparent material, stretching it, and working it in satin stitch, backward and forward, so that there is no wrong side. \* \* Another kind is crepe work, as borders to shawls. In this, large showy flowers are worked in long and feather stitch, or in chain stitch. The beauty of the last named consists in the dexterity of its execution, the lights and shades of the pattern being shown, not by varying the shades of color, but by workvarying the shades of color, but by working the chain stitch open and wide apart for light, and close and thick for dark parts, the effect being further enhanced by the soft tones of the oriental colors."

As for the designs, it is very easy to make them up, remembering always the Chinese characteristics. All kinds of queer beasts, as well as dragons, belong to Chinese embroidery; and then there are jars of all sorts, asters and the inevitable cherry blos-

som. Birds and butterflies are found in numbers, as well as ribbons and figures. The latter are, of course, harder to work.

As some enterprising worker may, however, try and imitate some of the Chinese figures found on fans, let us give you a few hints. Work the clothes in silks which match the colors used in the fan, and as for the face, do it thus:

Get a little silk court plaster, and cut out the size of the face very accurately. Damp it and stick it in its place. Then, with a camel-hair brush and dark brown or black paint, draw the features carefully upon it. In working any flowers, birds or butterflies in Chinese embroidery, remember that the colors do not blend, but the various parts are done in satin stitch, unshaded.

Small folding screens for a writing table are very pretty and novel. At the lower part you can place bends of ribon in

are very pretty and novel. At the lower part you can place bands of ribbon, in which photographs can be stuck, and these screens are very pretty if done in Chinese work. Let us describe them to you. together over the fire, season to taste with salt and pepper, and add a claret glass of white wire. When the fire season to taste with sold and pepper, and add a claret glass of stout enough, and is apt to bend. The cardboard can be about fifteen inches by eight or ten. Choose some pretty satin, enough to cover both sides of each piece of card, and allow half an inch over all the way

> The object of turning over half an inch at the edge is to prevent the satin from fraying, which it is extremely apt to do. When you have finished your embroidery, and are going to mount it upon the card, take out the tacking threads and cut off the muslin that has been turned over. Now for the design. design.
>
> Having selected one, place it on your Having selected one, place it on your satin in one of the ways so often described

satin in one of the ways so often described ere now in these pages.

Choose your colors carefully, and get the Mallard floss silk, which is very beautiful. If you are working with floss silk, you must be careful to have your hands very smooth, as the silk catches in every tiny roughness and is a great impediment to roughness and is a great impediment to working.

working.

If you cannot get exactly the narrow white cord found in actual Chinese embroidery, a little waved braid called ondine is an excellent substitute. This is used a good deal in fancy work, and we believe in church work. We first made its acquaintance in Paris, but it is obtainable in London shops. don shops.

When your work is done, iron it on the When your work is done, iron it on the back very carefully, placing a damp hand-kerchief between your work and the iron.

Strain each piece over a piece of board, and fasten down with stickfast or glue. We are very fond of hot common carpenter's glue for this kind of work, and find it answers so well and is so satisfactory.

Now that you have one side of each board covered, the next thing is to wit the

covered, the next thing is to put the other side on. This, of course, cannot be glued down. Turn in the edge, and then sew it own. Turn in the edge, and then sew it very firmly in overcasting to the other side. Do your tops first, and then the sides, straining the satin over the board as you do so. Use what is called button-hole silk do so. Use what is called button-hole silk for this purpose, and then place a fine cord all around, so as to hide the stitches. Make your hinges with ribbon, and you will have a very pretty little screen. You need not, of course, embroider over the whole of it, as where the protograph goes needs no emas where the p-otograph goes needs no em-broidery. Tiny lines of elastic keep the photograph in its place.

### GENERAL UTILITY BOXES.

Keep Clothes in Better Condition Than Drawers or Shelves. From Harper's Bazar. There certainly never was a time when

there were so many clever little inventions for keeping one's wardrobe in order, and if a woman is not neat in these days it must be her own fault; with so many different arrangements for stowing away things there can be no excuse for untidiness. "A place" might be taken as the motto of the

large enough to hold men's shirts, and, if the truth were told, are quite as much used for that purpose, for the men have discovered their usefulness. The boxes are made the window, and can be used for window seats as well. They are made sometimes of very handsome woods; again, are of the cheapest kind of wood covered with chintz or cretonne. They have handles, so that they can easily be moved about. When they are of the cheap wood the chintz is put in side as well as out; when they are of the more expensive qualities of wood, they are lined with another kind of wood. The ver newest are those made of ebonized woo with the designs in the burnt wood wrought on them. One seen recently was of ebon-ized wood on which were burned patterns in light wood with green and red very cleverly combined; at the corners the orna-mentation was in the light wood entirely.

These boxes range in price according to their size. None are very expensive. The chintz-covered ones are much the cheapest, and for a bed room furnished in one par ticular kind of chintz the chintz boxes per-haps look better than the handsomer wood boxes, which are quite smart enough to put in a sitting room or library to be used as wood boxes. General utility boxes is the name by which they go, and a very truthful name it is.

In putting waists in these boxes it is possible to stuff the sheeps out with these

sible to stuff the sleeves out with tissue paper, and arrange them so they will keep perfectly in shape. While they are intend-ed for shirt waists, they are also practical than bureau drawers or closet shelves.

A Lesson From the Kidnaping Case, From Leslie's Weekly.

Certain facts connected with the kidnaping case in New York afford a pain ful commentary on prevailing tendencies in American family life. These are a decrease of parental care and oversight in the nurture of children, and a disposition to shift such responsibilities upon the shoulders of untried and inexperienced persons. No wise mother would ever trust her baby to the sole care of a young girl of whose anteced-ents and general character she had no knowledge. One mother who did this has learned a bitter lesson. Let other mothers nclined the same way take heed and re member. The hand that rocks the cradle and the world is not the hand of a strange nurse girl. It were far better in thes things to return to the old-fashloned ways of the good mothers of other times. Distinguished amateur artist (to old we

ran)-"What a pretty cottage! May I paint Old woman—"Lor', no; it's just been whitewashed."—Tit-Bits.



Mrs. Snobson (who is doing a little slumming for the first time and wishes to appear affable, but is at a loss to know how to commence conversation)—"Town very empty!"—Punch.

PRETTY DRESSES MADE OF FOULARD

The Soft, Sheer Fabrics for Tiny Maidens' Frocks.

ROSE LEAF BEAUTY BATH

Special Correspondence of The Evening Star.

PARIS, June 10, 1899. The summer of 1809 will be a notable one owing to the opportunities that it offers to fashion extremists and carleaturists. It has nevertheless its extenuating charms not the least of which is the use of black lace appliques, which, to my mind, are effective in almost any use to which they are possible. Black lace appliques over white gowns is one of the best uses to which I have seen them put, the combination being one to charm the eye of the least appre ciative of observers. This is especially the case when the gowns are of white swiss or lawn, the contrast of lace insertions and floral appliques being very pleasing. The gowns in the shops are, of course, trim-

### A More Dressy Model.

Rather more elaborate was the gown of black lace appliques trimmed each side of the opening and was carried back over the shoulders and below and around the hem of the skirt. In a trailing line beyond the row of lace was applied a pattern outlined in heliotrope spangles. A second line of the lace appliques bordered the spangles, while smaller lines of it trimmed the closefitting sleeves. The skirt was cut with long lines of flowing drapery that fell upon the floor, the gown being for evening or fashionable afternoon wear.

The chiffons and lace appliques are find-

ing a useful place in the economy of the summer blouse waist. One novelty of the season is the making of dainty white silk slips to be worn over different colored linings. One which I have in mind had its diaphanous quality further heightened by the generous use of lace divided into diamonds by the use of embroidery. The col-lar was of lace, and so was the frill that encircled the yoke. The wrists were finished with lace and embroidered bands headed by small flounces of lace.

### Pink Silk and Black Lace.

place for everything and everything in its made rather loose in the front just above made rather loose in the front just above the girdle, showed the benefits of the use of black lace appliques. It was of pink silk, and from the shoulders to the waist the applique formed a V. The sleeves were alternately tucked and trimmed with a frilltimes, for there is now to be had some sort black lace appliques. It was of pink silk, of box or holder for everything, from the and from the shoulders to the waist the aplaces and veils to jackets and wraps, while plique formed a V. The sleeves were alone of the latest of all is the utility box, in which the shirt waists are supposed to be kept. The shirt waists have always been rather a problem. They take up considerable room in bureau drawers or on closet side in the lace the finishing touches to it being given by a crawat of nink lisse. A ribbon

of fancy baby ribbon, with three short frills ornamenting the lower part of the bodice in the same shape. The silk was bodice in the same shape. The silk was covered with lace, the pattern on the latter adding to the ornateness of the bodice.

Mauve silk formed another bodice, soft and fluffy enough to add a charm either to the face of youth or age. It was arranged in fine tucks, with a triple row of lace forming a sort of corselet about the profound, with that unmeaning profundity waist. A girdle of folded ribbon, pointed at the sides and trimmed with frillings of black baby ribbon, actually completed the waist line. Revers of white satin orna-mented the front of the waist. These were covered with lace and embroidered with white chiffon ruchings. The front was hiffon, put on in very full folds, its plaited edge being finished with ribbon

clusters of fruit and flowers and supplied covered with white lace and held in place also edged with the foulard. Down broidery, the hem of the peplum being bor-dered with two rows of the same. The underskirt, showing where the peplum was arched at each side, was of alternate tucks of the silk and rows of embroidery.

## India Muslin and Foulard.

Foulard was the foundation material in second graceful gown, the silk being combined with a side panel of embroidered India musiin. The silk was cut at the neck in a deep point to show the embroidery and again at the sides. The skirt was cut at the right side to show a portion of the embroidery. Frills of lace bordered it on each side and and passed around the bot-tom of the skirt drapery above a slightly deeper frill of the foulard. The colors displayed were extremely handsome blendings of blues, royal blue being the principal

The smartest frock of all, however, was a foulard that seemed to be literally covered with bowknots of lace. The latter was spangled with sequins of jet, that further added to its richness. Four rows of lace insertion trimmed the lower part of the skirt. It was shaped to form a point in front, with one at each side and one in the back. At the apex of each of the points a large bowknot was placed, to suggest the idea that here the material was carelessly idea that here the material was carelessly knotted. Two knots were applied to the sides of the skirt and were so large as to occupy nearly all the space from the lower rimming to the girdle. The waist was fraped rather loosely about a round yoke of lace over white silk. Beneath the yoke three rows of insertion with bows down the front formed the only trimmings for the bodice. The sleeves were of silk, fairly tight-fitting and ornamented with trailing matterns in lease and borders. patterns in lace and bowknots.

## The most charming garments for the

little ones are possible in following the summer's fashions. The soft, sheer fabrics are just the materials to bring out the cherubic loveliness of extreme youth. A charming little maiden in a balcony window, joining in the recent acclaim on the return of the idol of the hour, the gallant Maj. Marchand, was attired in a simple gown of white swiss lawn, with wrinkled elbow sleeves finished with a flounce. The short waist was tied with a white ribbon sash, almost covered by a deep fichu of the lawn knotted on the breast and with ends falling almost to the bottom of the

LATE PARIS STYLES until they see them. The fashlonable Parisienne is a mistress of "le chic," but when sienne is a mistress of "le chic." but when you have summed up her usefulness as a clotheshorse you have only said very little for her figure. A great deal for her mod-ist's padding and a good deal for her native

> over the merits of the rose bath. Those who are new to it claim that it does wenders for the skin. Fresh roses are taken, dozens of them, crushed and thrown into the bath water, where they stand for a

are again embroidered in the corner with the coronet or coat of arms of those who have them and with a monogram by those who have not. Plain linen is the material for morning handkerchiefs, a narrow hem-stitching bordering them. Afternoon ones are of a finer, thinner material, but they, too, are embroidered with the heraldic device or the monogram. Evening ones are of point lace or other expensive material,

Are Needed in Waists.

NEW YORK, June 22, 1899. Very busy these hot summer days is the woman who made up her mind that this summer would surely be cool, reasoning that lightning could not strike twice in the same place-that is, that after last summer's torrid days we must of necessity be cool this year. Great is her disappointment and great in proportion her industry. For, in spite of all arguments to the contrary, cotton is cooler than woolen materials, and when people argue they are cooler in flannel one is constrained to believe that they

It is a good thing, indeed, that Dame

perhaps previous summers.

The first thing to look at is the skirt, for unless that can be made wearable the whole dress must be discarded, separate cotton waists always looking patchy.

ent to every observer that skirts are worn much longer this year that one should be prepared to find all skirts too short. But too short des not express the condition in which some of them seem to be. Positively, they look as short as golf skirts. What a fortunate thing it is, under the circumstances, that flounces and ruffles are as popular as ever! For with their aid it is short skirt indeed which cannot be made the regulation length. And the regulation length, it is needless to remark, is kissing

turf, but the same dictum of good taste in having walking gowns clear the floor applies in summer as in winter.

Nor are we confined to any particular sort of shape or flounce. The circular flounce of last summer, which it was preas a rule, monopolize the whole skirt as it did last year. The delight of one woman at finding that this flounce did not require a particular cut of skirt to put it on was quite pathetic. She had a straight skirt belonging to a last year's gown to which she was attached. The skirt was too short and there was no possible way of letting it down, as it had been lengthened last sumr after every washing and was now ed to the depth of about ten inches. It was not the sort of a frock which seemed adapted to little round ruffles, and she had given it up, when some one told her a bias ruffle could easily be put on the skirt, slop-

Had this eager searcher after a method of "piecing down" but known it there is a more severe flounce than that she used. It is made on the bottoms of the pique skirts always necessary for quiet taste. These severe flounces or ruffles are gored, have

Then there are the deep and graceful mull. One can buy the flounces already embroidered and they are a most ornamen-tal addition to any gown. Little ruffles as a method of lengthening skirts are well known; edged with narrow lace they can be put on in any number, and if the bodice also needs alteration they can be applied

When a skirt is quite past lengthening,

Black Lace Appliques Just Now the wit and taste

Just at present the women here are daft while before being used. There may be magic in the rose cure, but it is quite prob-able that a little rose water in the bath would be quite as efficient and much cheap

with the design in the center when they are lace trimmed. CATHERINE TALBOT.

by French Women.

Every woman likes to have dainty things; and while it is not considered desirable to use strong perfumes and scents, still it is very nice to have a dainty perfume about one's belongings. The use of perfume has been so abused that no woman of refinement likes to have more than a faint dalnty odor about her clothes and laces, and this can best be obtained by the use of shapes, to be put into the bureaus and wardrobes, so that every article of clothing

Sleeves Must Be Altered.

The gingham frock in the illustration was too pretty to throw away, and quite too in place of the upper part of the bodice, while places of the gingham were put on

Some fortunate people are born with

One who had strong suspicions that sh

Have ready as large a trunk as is con-

First remove all dust from the trunk

remove the core and seeds carefully with a spoon, then stand them (middle downward) in a sieve to drain off some of the superfluous liquid. Meanwhile chop up finely two or three tiny onlons, a half of a clove of garlic (if liked), and half a dozen good, fresh mushrooms. Brown the onions and garlic over the fire in a little butter, and then the mushrooms. Put all white wine. When this boils up once put ly soaked in a little milk and squeezed

With Robin Redbreast's Te Deum sounding clear from every crimsoned cherry tree tion, if she expects to get her share. While cherry pie is doubtless the most popular of the various cherry desserts, there are still other ways of preparing the luscious fruit that will afford variety. One of the simplest of these desserts is a cherry and tapioca pudding. Soak one cupful of pearl Serve cold with cream.

Creme de Creez soup has a more aristocratic sound than a plain carrot soup; but by either name it is a soup that is appetizing and hydrolesome. Put into a double boiler a quart of milk, a slice of or ion and a bay teaf. When at the boiling point thicken with two tablespoonfuls of butter and two of flour, mixed. Meanwhile slice and boil two medium-sized carrots, press through a purce sleve and add to the hot thickened milk, from which the onion and bay leaf have been removed. Just be-

In sickness, when disinfectants are needed in sinks and basins, use carbolic acid, allowing four tablespoonfuls to each pint of cold water. Pour down the pipes and let

A very dittle milk in tepid water is ex-

CHINESE EMBROIDERY.

Chinese embroidery is very effective and

or no cost.

med with rich and handsome appliques. A clever Frenchwoman who is not able to order her gowns from Worth or Paquin, but these sachets in all different sizes and has a pretty skill of her own, showed me how she ornamented a stunning gown for wear at the races by cutting out her patterns from bits of lace which she used until she was weary of them or found them ready for the rag bag. The heavy central designs were nearly all intact, no matter of the nicest perfumes is the mixture of wear at the races by cutting out her patdesigns were nearly all intact, no matter how much torn the thin meshes might be violet or hellotrope with orris, in equal arts of each. to trim her dress very handsomely at little

A second blouse, fitted at the back by means of an arrangement of plaits, but

Dainty Effect in Mauve.

Some of the combinations on the sum-mer foulards are a bit startling; for instance, a scarlet foulard showered with with a pale blue yoke, the whole being apparently by straps of bright-hued foul-ard and lace, the yoke and epaulets being front of the bodice and the pear-shaped skirt were carried four rows of tabbed em-

The smartest frock of all, however, was

To Enhance Baby Charms.

It is a wonder to me that the Parisian woman has any good looks at all, she is so gullible in regard to beautifiers. "Make you beautiful" ateliers are as

thick on the boulevards as Jersey mosqui-toes on a summer night. They are also well patronized, for the French woman yearns to be lovely. She is the most charm-ing woman in the world, but seldom really beautiful. The matchiess De Merode and the bewildering Anna Held were a disap-pointment to Americans because Americans are used to pretty women. Here they are a novelty, and the Parisians are duly thankful for them with a Parisian exuber-ance that deludes the unsophisticated rest of the world into fancying them marvels—

The Latest Beautifier.

I notice that the fashionable mouchoirs

### SACHETS.

Expensive Perfumed Finnnel is Used

From Harper's Bazar.

There are few, if any, sachet powders that retain their odor for any length of time, and it is necessary to constantly refill the sachets. These must be made either of Rather more elaborate was the gown of gray mousseline de sole over plaited white mousseline, the plaiting showing on the front of the bodice and on the skirt, which was cut open to display a line of white. A vinelike line of asters and foliage in the skirt, we will be such as the sachet at one end, shake out the old powder, and put in the new. For handker-chief special sp tiest sachets are made in the shape of port-folios, folded in the middle and tied with ribbons. These are attractive if made en-tirely of ribbon braided together and lined with white quilted satin. For veils alone small cases of cheese cloth or thin slik in some pretty pattern are very nice; they do not take up much room, and the veil ean be laid out flat, and then folded over with the sachet itself. A charming fashion is to hemstitch all the sachets made of white butcher's linen, embroidered in wash sik, with a design of the flowers whose per-fume is used. Violets and heliotropes look particularly well embroidered. For the particularly well embroidered. For the new French perfumes constantly being brought out there can be the embroidery of

daisies or some scentless flower.

The very best sachet used is a perfumed flannel so impregnated with perfume that it retains its odor for a very long time. French women sew this perfumed flannel-small bits of it—into the waists of their gowns, the backs of their cloaks, and even have small bits of it in their hats. It is very expensive, and unless the most expen-sive quality is bought, is too strong to be very desirable. The small sachet bags with the orris and violet, made so that they can be sewed into the dress waists, are really

## Roman Women.

From Harper's Magazine. able room in bureau drawers or on closet shelves; they cannot be put with a lot of other things without losing their freshness, and it requires great care to keep them in proper condition, so that they shall look fresh when they are put on.

There are now sold at all the large shops oblong boxes large enough to hold a dozen shirt waists of any size—indeed, they are The faces of Roman women of the upper ivory, and which carries with it the promise of a temperament in which there is all the subtlety of fire. The distinction between the properly aristocratic and the strictly plebeian face is, I think, less marked in Rome than in any city. Almo Roman women have regular faces, the pro-file clearly cut and in a straight line; black hair, often with deep tones of blue in R. and sometimes curling crisply; dark eyes, often of a fine uniform brown, large, steady.

> which means race, and which the Jewess, the gypsy. They have a truly Roman dignity, and beneath that the true fire, without which beneath that the true fire, without which dignity is but the comely shroud of a corpse, and though there is not a trace in them of a soft, smiling, catlike air of the women of Venice, and not much of the the women of Naples, they are content to let you see in them that reasonable near-ress to the animal which no Italian weman is ashamed to acknowledge. They have often a certain massiveness of build, makes a child look like a young w and a young woman like a matron; but, for Italians, they are tall, and though one sees none of the trim Neapolitan waists, it is but rarely that one sees, even and the market women bringing in their bar

### kets on their heads, those square and umpish figures which roll so comfortable through Venice.

She Got a Lovely Bargain. From Tit-Bits. A lot of people were present at an auction sale of Japanese goods the other day.

"How much am I bid for this exquisite

vase?" asked the auctioneer, holding it

"That's a shame," cried the man with the

hammer. "This vase, as a work of art, is

above his head. "Ten shillings," responded an elderly sitting in one of the front seats.

worth four times the sum. Why, look at it. Will an intelligent audience allow a sacrifice?" "Twelve and six," came in the same we man's voice. "Well well well! Can't you see that this

"Well, well, well! Can't you see that this is a treasure, and you stand here and allow it to be given away for such a paltry sum?"
"Fifteen shillings." Again it was the same bidder speaking.
"Fifteen shillings! The very idea!" ejaculated the auctioneer. "I never saw the like. Come, good people, what is the meaning of this? One of the Mikado's special designs slighted in such a manner! It is a reflection on your taste."

is a reflection on your taste."
"Seventeen and six," said the solitary bid.

shameful figure."

From Puck.

game?"

"Seventeen and six," said the solitary bedder.
"I cannot let it go for that," was the man's reply. "It is too costly, too precious, and too rare in pattern. Wake up, or I'll put it back in the box."
"A pound," the woman said.
"Well, it doesn't seem as if I can get any more, so here goes. A pound—once, twice, three times! Soid to a lady there at that shameful figure."

The lady stepped up, paid for and received her parcel, and departed, apparently with out noticing the smiles of the audience. Real Pleasure.

"Do you think she really enjoys the

"Isn't she the best-dressed woman on t

USE THE GENUINE MURRAY & HEUNIVERSAL PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIE

REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTE